FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 AUGUST 1980

Jordan

The government of Prime Minister Qasim ar-Rimawi has resigned and a new cabinet headed by Mudar Badran has been installed, according to official documents broadcast over Amman radio. In a letter to King Husayn, Ar-Rimawi gave no reason for the resignation of his government, which had been in office only 8 months, other than to say that it would provide the king with an "opportunity to assess the requisites of the next stage." Husayn immediately issued a royal decree designating Mudar Badran prime minister and defense minister and accepting his recommendations on the appointment of the remaining 20 members of the new cabinet. Badran's government includes 12 ministers of the former Ar-Rimawi government, including Marwan al-Qasim, who retained his foreign affairs portfolio. The king sent a letter to Badran stressing, among other things, the need to maintain the standards of the Jordanian Army and improve the security apparatus and to revise government and administrative systems and develop local government so that the people are more directly involved in the building of the country. On foreign issues, Husayn reiterated Jordan's pan-Arab stand and said that Arab Jerusalem will be saved not by "emotional reaction" but by "scientific planning" backed by faith and determination. The king also said Arabs should "encourage" the EEC now that it is more "concerned" with the Middle East problem and has adopted a stand in defense of "high principles, right and justice."

Arab Interior Ministers

Riyadh radio carried the text of the statement issued at the conclusion of the third conference of Arab interior ministers held at At-Ta'if from 26 to 28 August. The document noted the threat to the "traditional foundations" of Arab societies and the "external dangers" faced by the Arab nation in the form of Zionist aggression, various conspiracies and foreign cultural invasion, and it stressed the need to face this menace through "comprehensive Arab cooperation" to raise the effectiveness of security and through the formation of "joint Arab establishments" to provide a framework for this cooperation. To this end the conference adopted a "precautionary security plan"--the details of which were provided in an attachment to the statement, but not reported by the radio--and decided to establish a joint Arab fund to finance its implementation. The ministers also agreed to abandon their conference format and to set up in its place a "council of Arab interior ministers" to coordinate security policy on a pan-Arab level.

Iran

A Tehran radio commentary accused the Arab interior ministers conference--which it improperly identified as a foreign ministers conference that was also attended by Egypt--of trying to "thwart the influence" of the Iranian revolution and to conclude a pan-Arab security treaty. The commentary stated that the main aim of the meeting was to prepare a "definitive and serious reprisal" against Iran and to take a "serious stand" against Muslim movements in Arab countries. The radio said that Iran must retaliate by taking "decisive stands"--including "offensive political moves" and "extensive propaganda"--against reactionary Arab governments. It also called for an "offensive military posture" against Iraq, which, it claimed, would also have an "adverse effect" on Iraq's "allies"--Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other "puppet governments" in the Islamic world.

Saudi Arabia

At a press conference at the conclusion of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal qualified Prince Fahd's well-publicized call for a "jihad" in response to Israeli intransigence. According to SPA, Sa'ud explained that Fahd was not calling for a jihad in the sense of the crusades and that jihad should not be interpreted as "aggression or attack." He claimed that jihad, at least in the sense that Fahd used it, was a call for the "defense and protection" of Arab rights by mobilizing all the "political and economic weapons" of the Arab and Muslim world.

Egypt

An "official source" in Cairo has said, according to MENA, that a rumor circulating in Washington that President Anwar as-Sadat will be going to Riyadh is "groundless." The source charged the report was aimed at casting doubt on Egypt's "stance," which, he stated, was "firm."

Israel

In a speech to a delegation of members of the United Jewish Appeal, reported by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahim Begin reiterated that the "key" to reopening the autonomy talks is in Cairo, not Jerusalem. He said he will ask Ambassador Sol Linowitz to remain longer in Cairo to convince Egypt to renew the talks. According to ITIM, in the same speech Begin again criticized the United States, saying that its abstention in the United Nations on the Jerusalem question "helped the draft proposal turn into a UN Security Council resolution."

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has "denounced" the attempt on the life of the U.S. ambassador and other "similar attempts," saying that they "cannot possibly serve any cause." According to the Voice of Palestine, an investigation is being conducted in secrecy, and except for a "circular" giving a general rundown on the assassination attempt, no "official statement" has been issued by the security organs. The Palestinian radio also reported that "well-informed sources" have told AS-SAFIR that two members of the Phalangist Party have confessed to the attempted assassination. However, the Christian radio Voice of Lebanon carried a statement by Phalangist leader Pierre al-Jumayyil in which he "denounced" the attempt on the ambassador, saying that it is the latest manifestation of the "deteriorating situation" in Lebanon, which has become an "arena of anarchy and assassinations."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 170 *29 August 1980*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Victims of 'Counterrevolutionaries' Interviewed C 1
UK Paper: Soviet Troops To Be Replaced by East Europeans C 2
[THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 26 Aug]
UK Correspondent Reports Cuban Involvement C 3
[THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 28 Aug]
UK Paper: Soviets Taking Over Kabul University C 3
[THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 23 Aug]
Afghan Resistance Groups Draw Up 'Black List' C 4
BBC Reports Siege of Jalalabad by Afghan Rebels C 5
Afghan Rebels Report Successful Ambush 22 Aug C 5
Briefs: Keshtmand Farewell to Bulgarian Envoy C 5

BANGLADESH

Zia Addresses UN General Assembly, Group of 77 D 1
Press Statement Issued on Zia-Carter Talks D 2
PRC Ambassador Presents Credentials 23 Aug D 2
[THE BANGLADESH TIMES 24 Aug]

INDIA

Japanese Foreign Minister Arrives on 3-Day Visit E 1
Meeting With President E 1
Failure of India-U.S. Commercial Talks Reported E 1
Gandhi Discusses Economic Environment With Industrialists E 1
Joint Statement on India-Nepal Talks on Water Resources E 2

PAKISTAN

Romanian Envoy Meets With President Haq 28 Aug F 1
DPRK Vice Premier Delivers Message to Haq F 1
Meeting With Shahi F 1
Charge of Involvement in Indian Riots Under Investigation F 1
Bhutto's Widow, Daughter Banned from Visiting Punjab F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Paper Calls on USSR To Reduce Embassy Staff G 1

SRI LANKA

Hameed Addresses UN Meeting on Plight of Third World G 2

BRIEFS

Nepalese Assembly Vice Chairman; Japanese Grant to Nepal; Chinese Donation to Nepal; Japanese Grant to Sri Lanka G 2

IRAN

Majles Deputy Wants 'Speedy Decision' on U.S. Hostages I 1
PARS Reports on U.S. Media Coverage of Iran I 1
Embassy Statement Demands Closure of Rasht Consulate [KEYHAN 25 Aug] I 1
British Courts Sentence 39 Iranian Students I 2
Rumor of Attack in South by Foreign Forces Denied [KEYHAN 25 Aug] I 2
Developments Concerning Relations With Iraq I 3
Report on 27 Aug Clashes I 3
'Friendship' Aircraft To Be Retrieved I 3
Coordination Staff Created I 3
Warning to Saddam Husayn I 4
Allegations of Foreign Troops in Iraq I 4
Political, Military Offensive Against Arab 'Pupnets' Urged I 5
Coverage of Activities of Ayatollah Khomeyni I 6
28 Aug Speech I 6
Family of Missing Iman Received I 7
Address to Qom Citizens I 8
Tehran Urges Reduction in Meetings With Khomeyni I 8
NVOI Commentary Criticizes Qotbzadeh's Foreign Policy I 9
Majles Confirms Deputy Salamatian's Credentials I 9
Further Details I 9
Majles Committee To Review All Islamic Newscasts I 10
List of New Names for Cities, Ports Published [KEYHAN 20 Aug] I 10
NVOI Comments in International, Domestic Issues I 11
22 Aug Commentary I 11
23 Aug Commentary I 11
24 Aug Commentaries I 12
25 Aug Commentaries I 13
26 Aug Commentary I 15
Majles Members Warned Against Factionalism [TIMES 29 Jul] I 16
Six Air Service Companies Nationalized; New Company Created [KEYHAN 18 Aug] I 16

VICTIMS OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' INTERVIEWED

ID232158 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, thanks to the continued cooperation of the brave people of our country and the tireless efforts of the party activists, armed forces, resistance groups and security forces, a number of highway robbers, bandits and ruffians have been recently either crushed or arrested in various parts of our country. A group of 20 individuals of these terrorist and counterrevolutionary criminals who embarked on terrorism and crimes against the peaceful life of the toiling people in Sar-e Pol district were arrested on 10 August by the party activists armed forces and police of that district, and a number of them were crushed and elimiated. Four of the ringleaders of this criminal group, by the names of (Hadi Qader), (Haji 'Abdol Ahad), (Samad), the village headman, and (Rostam) were included among them.

The Radio Afghanistan reporter sent by the political and social programs department has interviewed informants in Sar-e Pol in connection with this incident in order to further expose the antihuman acts of this group of terrorists to which we draw your attention. [begin recording]

[Reporter] I now request a respectable youth to introduce himself to our listeners.

[Monir] My name is Mohammad Monir, son of the martyred Molawi 'Abdol Hakim, a resident of Sar-e Pol district. A number of reactionary and counterrevolutionary elements attacked our district. The first thing they did was to martyr a number of patriots who always resisted the enemies of the revolution and terrorists. They killed innocent people, set fire to stores, plundered houses and persecuted our oppressed and innocent people so much so that our people have been convinced that they are no more than treacherous agents who want to obstruct our revolution and once again, like in the past, subjugate our people to their rule.

[Reporter] Dear brother, if you remember any of their crimes please describe them.

[Monir] Of course, they have committed a great many crimes in our district including setting fire to the building of the oil and gas exploration building of Sar-e Pol. They also burned the Sar-e Pol hospital and treacherously set fire to the schools of Sar-e Pol, including the boys and the girls schools. They also set fire to the courtyard of the district subgovernorate as well as several houses of our compatriots. I cannot describe all their crimes. These were only some examples.

[Reporter] I now ask an elder of the Sar-e Pol district to introduce himself.

[Nasrollah] My name is Qari Nasrollah, son of Solayman Qol, a resident of Sar-e Pol. These criminals call themselves Muslims and mojahedin. They are neither Muslims nor mojahedin, they are merely a band of criminals and ruffians.

I myself, I am the only family breadwinner. I had one store which was the only means of livelihood of my family. I was informed at 0630 that my store was set on fire. I, together with my friends and relatives, came and saw that my store was smashed with bullets. I attempted to unlock the door and when I opened the door, I saw a blaze of fire which hit my face. Most of the goods in my store were burned. We tried to save some of the items with the help of neighbors and government officials. We saved some of the items which were partly burned.

[Reporter] Dear brother, could you introduce yourself?

[Asef] My name is Mohammad Asef, a student of the [word indistinct] school of Sar-e Pol. The terrorists entered Sar-e Pol district at 0300, and at 0800 they dragged my father out of our home. I then sent two to three people after my father to bring him back. They were not allowed to see my father, my father was martyred (?during the night). We stayed at home and did not go out for 1 week as they were also searching for us and wanted to kill and plunder us, too, i.e. me and my brother. However, we managed to escape.

[Sayfoddin] My name is Sayfoddin, son of the martyred 'Abdossamad. On the night of [word indistinct] when the terrorists entered Sar-e Pol district, on the same night, they surrounded our home. Our home was besieged by their agents or collaborators Ya'qub, and Haji Qader, sons of Yosof Bay. They laid siege to our house and killed my father at 0300 on 24 June in a very unmanly manner, i.e. my father was sitting when he was attacked and shot five or six times. As he was still alive, he was hit with rocks and bricks until he died. When we heard the news of the martyrdom of my father, I, together with the nine children of my father, lived for 16 days in hiding in the district as we were being chased every day and every hour of the day. [end recording]

UK PAPER: SOVIET TROOPS TO BE REPLACED BY EAST EUROPEANS

ID261205 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Aug 80 p 4

[M. Aftab dispatch: "Russian Pulls Out Moslems"]

[Text] Islamabad--Soviet Moslem troops from Central Asia are being rapidly withdrawn from Afghanistan. The Soviet military authorities have decided to replace them with European troops from East European bases.

The troops drawn from Central Asian reserve units are being withdrawn not only because they showed sympathy with the Afghan masses but also because there were desertions on several occasions to the anti-communist mojahedin Moslem guerrillas.

Reports say also that court martialling of Soviet Moslem troops after their return to the Soviet Union has caused great resentment among the Soviet Union's Moslem population.

Latest reports show that the overall performance of the Soviet armed forces against the mojahedin has been unsatisfactory, and although originally non-Asian and non-Moslem forces faced heavy odds in Afghanistan, these handicaps are now being minimised with training in Afghan languages and social conditions.

The composition of the nearly 100,000 Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan is being changed.

In another significant change the puppet Karmal regime in Kabul has formed a guerrilla force of its own to fight the mojahedin, and it claims successful operations in the north and west of the country.

The Islamic rebels meanwhile claimed more successes in southern and central Afghanistan.

The Kabul government claimed that 271 mojahedin had been captured in the region of Herat in the past few days, and TASS accused the captured fighters of having links with "foreign reactionary circles."

According to PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL freedom fighters of the Harakat-e Eslami claimed to have killed 458 men of the Afghan Army, including eight Soviet officers, during a grim battle in the area of Qandahar.

Soviet armoured helicopters were continuing shelling in and around Qandahar city, and the mojahedin also claimed to have downed two helicopter gunships.

Heavy losses both of men and materials and constant and deeper involvement in Afghan affairs look like forcing the Soviet authorities to see in their Afghanistan intervention something akin to the drain on America of involvement in Vietnam.

UK CORRESPONDENT REPORTS CUBAN INVOLVEMENT

LD281157 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Bruce London dispatch: "Afghan War 'Joined by Cubans'"]

[Text] New Delhi--Cuban military advisers, believed to be experts in guerrilla warfare, are fighting in Afghanistan, according to reports reaching diplomats in New Delhi last night.

Analysts believe Cuban involvement in Afghanistan at the behest of the Kremlin would make good sense. The Cubans have far more guerrilla experience than the Russians.

On orders from the Kremlin, they effectively installed in power the communist regime which rules Angola. They also fought on behalf of the communist military regime in Addis Ababa, defeating the Somalis in the Ogaden conflict.

If it is confirmed that Cubans have, indeed, arrived in Kabul, the fact will be seen as an admission by the Soviet Union that its own attempts to defeat the Moslem insurgents in Afghanistan have failed. It is not known how many Cubans have arrived in Afghanistan, but it is said that there has been a sudden increase in the number of Cubans enrolled at Kabul University. In March there were only four. Now there are 35. It is not suggested that they are the Cuban "military advisers," but the increase is taken as an indication of increased Cuban interest in Afghanistan.

The reports reaching New Delhi confirmed earlier accounts of fighting north of Kabul, and said refugees, mainly women and children, were flooding into the capital.

UK PAPER: SOVIETS TAKING OVER KABUL UNIVERSITY

LD251403 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Aug 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Soviet Teachers in Kabul"]

[Excerpt] New Delhi--A massive Soviet drive aimed at influencing the minds of young Afghans was reported last night, with a practical take-over by Russian lecturers of Kabul University and other teaching institutions.

Hundreds of Afghans are to be taken to Moscow on scholarships, and Russian-language textbooks are to be supplied to Afghan institutions, according to details disclosed for the first time of a new scientific and technical co-operation agreement between the two countries.

"The agreement represents a further and heavy injection of Soviet influence where it matters for the future," was the comment of one observer in Kabul as details became known.

Heading the infusion of Russian influence will be a group of 43 lecturers, who will virtually take over Kabul University.

The Soviet offensive on the educational front came, however, as signs grew that Russia faces increasingly stiff resistance on the battlefield from anti-communist Moslem rebels.

Following the bloody offensives around the town of Paghman earlier this week, and running gunfights in the vicinity of Kabul's international airport, came reports last night of a Soviet offensive, led by artillery units, north of the capital.

Heavy and continuous shelling was reported along a wide swathe stretching from Shakar Darreh village, about 15 miles north of Kabul, and onwards through the village of Mir Bachcheh Kut to Baghram, where the Russians have a big air base.

No details of the fighting were immediately available, but it seems to fall into the same pattern as that witnessed in the Paghman mountains earlier this week. There, the Russians resorted to use of their full arsenal to cause death and destruction on a massive scale.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE GROUPS DRAW UP 'BLACK LIST'

OW281842 Hong Kong AFP in English 1824 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Aug (AFP)--East bloc diplomats figure high on a "black list" of assassination targets drawn up by Afghan resistance groups in Kabul, according to a Western diplomatic source here.

Some 15 different rebel groups met last Friday in Kabul to coordinate their actions, the diplomatic source said, citing reliable sources for the information.

The rebels drew up a "black list" of priority targets for execution; most names were members of the pro-Karmal Parcham Party but several diplomats from East bloc countries were also listed, the sources said.

The rebels have opted for terrorist acts because of their inability to break down the Soviet-Afghan defence of Kabul.

The situation in Kabul remains calm, said the Western sources. Fewer military air transports have been sighted at the Kabul airport.

Gunfire heard in the hills around Kabul was attributed, according to the diplomats, to Afghan Army attempts to intimidate refugees who continue to flood the Afghan capital.

BBC REPORTS SIEGE OF JALALABAD BY AFGHAN REBELS

TA281531 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Reports coming out of Afghanistan speak of heavy fighting around the important garrison town of Jalalabad on the road linking Kabul with the Khyber Pass. In this dispatch, which we will read to you, Sathi Jacob in Delhi says it seems that the fighting now going on around Jalalabad may be the fiercest since the Russians first intervened in Afghanistan.

By all accounts the rebels have completely surrounded Jalalabad. Even the airport has been under attack and part of its control tower has been destroyed according to eyewitnesses arriving in the capital. All roads into and out of Jalalabad are believed to have been mined by the rebels and they have established strongpoints on overlooking hills from where they are able to rebuff attempts to lift the mines. There are reports of Russian troop reinforcements being airlifted to Jalalabad in attempts to break the siege, and of heavy assaults by Russian forces on parts of the city. Casualties on both sides are said to be heavy and the hospital of Jalalabad has been abandoned by many of its doctors. Reports from Kabul say that in the past few days of fighting the Russians have lost at least 2 helicopters, one MIG-21, 12 tanks and 6 armored cars. Jalalabad is a key town as far as both the Afghanistan regime and its Russian allies are concerned. It is strategically placed near the Pakistan border, and any major reverse to the Russians there would have serious consequences for the administration in Kabul.

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses arriving from the village of (Komizaga), 15 miles north of Kabul, say that in the past four days the Russians have bombarded and shelled the village from all sides. This followed an attack by the rebels on a military police center during which 200 soldiers were said to have been captured by the rebels.

AFGHAN REBELS REPORT SUCCESSFUL AMBUSH 22 AUG

OW271823 Paris AFP in English 1801 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 27 Aug (AFP)--Afghan rebels killed 33 government soldiers in an ambush in Konarha Province last Friday and wounded the Soviet officers commanding them, a spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said here today.

He said the ambush occurred near the town of Asmar when the rebels attacked a convoy, destroying two trucks and a tank and capturing a heavy machinegun.

The wounded Soviet officers escaped in a jeep, he added.

BRIEFS

KESHTMAND FAREWELL TO BULGARIAN ENVOY--Vice President of the Revolution Council, Deputy Premier and Minister of Planning Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand today received the Bulgarian ambassador to Kabul, S. Radoslavov, at the Prime Ministry, to say farewell to him. The service term of Radoslavov as Bulgarian ambassador has ended. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 25 Aug 80 LD]

ZIA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, GROUP OF 77

BK270558 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman has called for the restructuring of the global economic order and for drastic steps to remove economic imbalance between the developed and developing countries.

Addressing the 11th special session of the UN General Assembly on behalf of the Third World countries in New York yesterday, the president proposed a 10-point program of action for evolving the new development strategy for the next decade. President Zia said failure to break speedily the present impasse in the global economic order would lead the world into a disaster which will spare neither the rich nor the poor. The president suggested restructuring and reorganizing the United Nations, its specialized agencies, the IMF and the World Bank to better serve the needs of the developing nations. He said we will find no solution if we cling to outdated concepts and institutions. He called for reduction of the oil price by the OPEC countries by 50 percent for the least-developed nations. He also suggested the creation of a world development fund with universal membership and worldwide levies for allocation and utilization in the development of the South. He further suggested setting up of a consortium to develop the energy resources of the least-developed countries.

Presenting the case of the developing countries for a new world economic order, President Zia pointed out the gloomy economic conditions in the South. He said the plight of the 30 countries there, specified as the least-developed countries by the United Nations, is just frightening to say the least. He described the deteriorating international situation due to foreign military intervention in the region far and near as totally incompatible with the objectives of the new international economic order.

President Zia, in the course of his speech, reiterated the imperative need for concentration of assets on national development, internal stability, regional peace and cooperation. He said it was in this context that Bangladesh recently proposed a South Asian summit conference. Their first objective would be to get together and explore the possible areas of cooperation for mutual benefit of all the countries in the region, he added.

Besides addressing the UN special session, President Zia spent a busy day yesterday. He held talks with a number of important international personalities including the chief of the world body, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Later, addressing the Group of 77, President Zia suggested adoption of a specific program to strengthen economic cooperation among the developing countries. He said we should also encourage the OPEC countries to invest a portion of their surplus funds in some of these specific programs. As part of the process of strengthening economic cooperation in the Third World as a whole, we should make a special effort to strengthen regional and subregional cooperation in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Bangladesh president said the Group of 77 should make special efforts to ensure that the few action programs adopted earlier for the least-developed countries are implemented without delay. He said the group stands as the vanguard in the struggle for a new international economic order and in the war against poverty and hunger. He maintained that our strength lies in our unity and our shared belief to seek justice for all. We must succeed for we cannot afford to fail, he asserted.

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON ZIA-CARTER TALKS

BK281305 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman and President Carter have reviewed bilateral relations and discussed regional and international issues of mutual concern. This is contained in a joint press statement issued at the end of talks between the two presidents at the White House in Washington last night. The two presidents have agreed to work for upholding the principles of the UN Charter and expressed opposition to foreign armed intervention or interference of any kind in the internal affairs of any country. They called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The two leaders also discussed the Middle East problems and stressed the need for a comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the problems at an early date.

President Zia thanked the U.S. President for the meaningful role played by the United States in economic cooperation with Bangladesh. President Carter assured President Zia of all possible cooperation in the implementation of the second 5-year plan. He lauded President Zia for his leadership to his country and the people in the face of many odds. He appreciated the various measures taken for social, political and economic development in Bangladesh, including the restoration of democracy. They also noted with satisfaction the excellent state of relations between the two countries and agreed to work together to further improve the existing friendly ties and understanding.

The two presidents had an exclusive meeting for about 30 minutes and were later joined by their aides. Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq, Agriculture Minister Nurul Islam, president's consultant Daud Khan Majlis, and Bangladesh Ambassador to the United States Tabarak Hussain assisted President Zia in the talks. President Carter was assisted by his secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, and National Security Adviser Brzezinski. At the end of his 3-day visit to the United States, President Zia leaves New York today for Paris at the invitation of President Giscard d'Estaing of France. In Paris, the two presidents are expected to have talks on regional and international issues. Two agreements on nuclear cooperation and economic assistance are also expected to be signed between the two countries.

PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 23 AUG

BK271705 Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Chinese Ambassador-designate to Bangladesh Mr Liu Shuqing on Saturday [23 August] presented his letters of credence to President Ziaur Rahman at the Bangabhaban, reports BSS.

While presenting his credentials the Chinese envoy said that relations between Bangladesh and China have been cordial since establishment of diplomatic relations. He said he is also carrying greetings from Chairman Hua Guofeng and senior Vice-Premier Mr Deng Xiaoping for the Bangladesh president. The Chinese envoy also recalled the recent visit of President Zia to China and said this has contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries. The envoy also expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will continue to grow further in days to come. Welcoming the Chinese ambassador, President Ziaur Rahman expressed similar sentiments and assured him of all cooperation to make his mission successful.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK290310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito arrived in New Delhi last night on 3-day visit to this country. He was received at the airport by Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs Gonsalves. Ito is accompanied by Japanese Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Katori and other senior officials.

Talking to newsmen at the airport the Japanese foreign minister said despite friendly relations with the United States, his country attaches great importance to its ties with the Asian countries. Ito pointed out that India, being a major country in this region, has a great influence. He considers exchange of views with the leaders of the five countries he is now visiting as important. The countries are Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan and China.

About Indo-Japanese relations Ito said Japan would like to expand the present economic cooperation with India and have cooperation in the scientific field, too. Ito will call on President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Finance Minister Venkataraman today.

Meeting With President

BK290911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of Japan Masayoshi Ito called on President Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi this morning.

FAILURE OF INDIA-U.S. COMMERCIAL TALKS REPORTED

BK261555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] A PTI report from New York says that negotiations between India and the United States on subsidies and countervailing duties as part of a multinational trade agreement have failed. The U.S. trade representative has informed India's commerce secretary, A.S. Gill, that the agreement would not be applicable between India and the United States.

Talking to newsmen in New York later, Mr Gill said the U.S. action is a serious setback to Indian-American commercial relations.

GANDHI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT WITH INDUSTRIALISTS

BK261651 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The government has urged the captains of industry to avail of the present favorable conditions in the economy and strive to attain higher productivity. It has been pointed out to them that coal production is up, scarcities in various inputs have been overcome and above all the wholesale price index has for the first time remained stationary. A control room has been set up to take prompt action wherever any shortages come to notice.

Representatives of various commercial and trade organizations had a 2 and 1/2-hour meeting with the prime minister and some of her colleagues in New Delhi today.

They included the representatives of the federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry, the associated chambers, the all-India manufacturers organization, the association of Indian engineering industry, the electronic producers and chairmen of cotton mills, jute mills, fertilizer producers and tire manufacturers associations.

Mrs Gandhi was assisted by the ministers of finance, commerce, labor and industry, besides senior officials. The prime minister referred to the various concessions announced by the government recently in the budget and the relaxation in the industrial policy. She told the industrialists that the ball is now in their court. The government approach is not tied to any dogma, but certain well-known considerations like the nature of our people and the democratic political system have to be kept in view. There need not be any argument about public versus private sectors. She did not want controls for the sake of controls. All of them should look at the totality of the situation rather than view things from a narrow angle of the difficulties of individual industries.

Mrs Gandhi said the international situation and the situation in India's immediate neighborhood is not particularly happy. The recent incidents in some parts of the country were not communal clashes, but systematic attempts to create trouble in as many areas as possible.

JOINT STATEMENT ON INDIA-NEPAL TALKS ON WATER RESOURCES

BK250943 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0846 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The following is the text of a joint press statement issued on the conclusion of talks in New Delhi between the Nepalese and Indian delegations relating to the utilisation of water resources.

The meetings between the Nepalese delegation led by P.P. Shah, secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources of his majesty's Government of Nepal and the Indian delegation led by C.C. Patel, secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation of the Government of India, were concluded on August 23. The deliberations started on 19th of August 1980 and were held in an atmosphere of cordiality.

Besides several issues regarding flood protection and water utilisation for mutual benefits, both sides agreed that the multipurpose projects such as Karnali, Pancheshwar, Rapti, Bhalubang, benefitting the two countries should be expedited and concerted steps should be taken towards this direction.

The leader of the Nepalese delegation extended an invitation to the secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and the secretary of the Ministry of Energy of the Government of India to visit Nepal for further discussions on water resources development at their convenience.

ROMANIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH PRESIDENT HAQ 28 AUG

BK290118 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Vasile Pungan, special envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania called on the president in Rawalpindi this afternoon and remained with him for some time. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was also present on the occasion.

DPRK VICE PREMIER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO HAQ

BK281612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Vice Premier of the DPRK Kim Kyong-yon called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon and delivered a good-will message to him from President Kim Il-song. The DPRK vice premier renewed President Kim Il-song's invitation to the Pakistan president to visit Korea. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was also present on the occasion.

Meeting With Shahi

BK281146 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Talks were held in Islamabad today between visiting Vice Premier of DPRK Kim Kyong-yon and Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. They discussed the international situation, regional developments and other matters of bilateral interest in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Earlier the Korean vice premier called on the foreign minister.

CHARGE OF INVOLVEMENT IN INDIAN RIOTS UNDER INVESTIGATION

BK280344 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has said that the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has been instructed to verify an alleged statement by the Indian minister of state for home affairs involving Pakistan in plot to disturb the situation in India through communal riots. The allegation was made in a Radio Moscow broadcast on Monday [25 August].

The spokesman pointed out that Indian Home Minister Zail Singh, in a speech in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th of this month, had made it clear that Pakistan was not involved in the communal riots taking place in India.

BHUTTO'S WIDOW, DAUGHTER BANNED FROM VISITING PUNJAB

BK251035 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] In Pakistan, the widow and the daughter of former executed Premier Mr Bhutto have been banned by the martial law authorities from visiting Punjab Province for 3 months. According to reports, the ban order said that their stay in Punjab could cause political turmoil.

NEPAL

PAPER CALLS ON USSR TO REDUCE EMBASSY STAFF

BK271525 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 15 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Worth Emulating"]

[Text] Not long after a former Nepalese foreign minister, Dr D.R. Regmi, suggested that foreign missions with large staffs trim the number of diplomats stationed in Katmandu, have come reports that the Indian minister for external affairs, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, has formally announced that staff cuts are to be made in its embassy here, although it is agreed that Nepal's relations with India are more extensive than with any other country. What makes this development all the more heartening is that this proposed measure is apparently being undertaken not to downgrade the importance New Delhi attaches to Katmandu but, as reported in the Indian press, because she expects this move designed to "rationalise and streamline the official Indian presence in the Nepalese capital" would lead to greater efficiency.

This, in our considered view, is something from which his majesty's government, as well as one or two foreign missions accredited to Katmandu, could profitably learn from. Indeed, though it is true that on the whole Nepalese missions abroad have small staffs, this is not the case with the royal Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi which is believed to have grown unnecessarily large, a complaint voiced by many former Nepalese officials stationed there. As of the present, we understand that the Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi is staffed by a minister-councillor, a commercial first secretary, a cultural attache, a military attache, and any number of lesser Nepalese officials, besides a large roster of local employees. Perhaps, staff cuts should also be applied here.

As far as foreign missions stationed in Katmandu are concerned, it may be in order to stress here that one of the fundamental axioms of diplomacy is that the number of staff manning such establishments should accurately reflect the extent and scope of cooperation between the host country and the foreign country thus represented. But viewed from this angle, the Soviet diplomatic and other presence seems unduly large. Although it is true that between a superpower like the USSR and developing Nepal there must be fruitful cooperation in the economic development field, Finance Ministry figures for foreign economic cooperation reveal that not only is the USSR not extending any grant for the 1980-81 period but just a sum of 40 lakh rupees as loan. This contrasts very starkly with the crores of rupees extended by India, China, the UK, Kuwait, the USA, Japan, West Germany, Switzerland and Canada for the same period. When the level of cooperation is this limited, we do not see why the Soviet presence cannot be equalled to, or, in fact, lower than, that of the Japanese and West German.

We are informed--once again through the Indian press--that the staff cut in the Indian Embassy is to be accompanied by a move incorporating the Indian cooperation mission into a wing in the chancery. This move is also worthy of emulation by other countries and specially so because, as official figures demonstrate, his majesty's government has been surprisingly successful in diversifying our sources of foreign aid. This is borne out brilliantly from the fact that while for this financial year multi-lateral donors will provide more than 50 percent of total aid, no single country accounts for more than 10 percent of that figure. From the above it naturally follows that when bilateral aid, comparatively speaking, is of this proportionate significance, the idea of establishing large aid agencies, additional to diplomatic missions, may need rethinking.

Of course, in the case of Switzerland, Canada and Australia, which do not have residential diplomatic missions in Katmandu, economic cooperation missions are perfectly justified--and even welcome. But the presence of economic cooperation missions in cases where countries do not extend even a paltry sum is totally unacceptable.

SRI LANKA

HAMEED ADDRESSES UN MEETING ON PLIGHT OF THIRD WORLD

BK271155 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, addressing the UN General Assembly special session on Third World development problems yesterday, urged all nations to devise a more coordinated approach to the management of the international economy.

Hameed also referred to the increasing indebtedness of Third World nations which amounted to some $281 billion. He attributed this situation to the depression of their export markets and the protectionist policies adopted by the advanced countries.

The foreign minister called for a fundamental reform of the international monetary system as a matter of great urgency and for the transfer of resources to developing countries.

Official international lending organizations also came in for criticism by Hameed who accused them of reinforcing harsh conditions on development assistance to developing nations.

BRIEFS

NEPALESE ASSEMBLY VICE CHAIRMAN--Katmandu, 19 Aug--His majesty the king has appointed Rastriya Panchayat Member Dawa Finjo Tamang to the post of the vice chairman of the Rastriya Panchayat, in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal, reports RSS. [Excerpt] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 20 Aug 80 p 1 BK]

JAPANESE GRANT TO NEPAL--Japan will provide a grant assistance of 105 million rupees to Nepal for the development of power transmission and the procurement of small-size steel bars. Two separate letters were exchanged to this effect in the Ministry of Finance in Katmandu on 22 August. Under the first agreement the Government of Japan has agreed to provide an assistance of 79 million rupees for the development of the power transmission. Under the second agreement Japan will provide a grant assistance of 26 million rupees for the procurement and transportation of small-size steel bars from Japan. [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 22 Aug 80 BK]

CHINESE DONATION TO NEPAL--The PRC charge d'affaires presented a check of 115,000 rupees received from the Chinese Red Cross Society in aid of the earthquake victims in western Nepal to the vice president of Nepal Red Cross Society in Katmandu on 22 August. [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 22 Aug 80 BK]

JAPANESE GRANT TO SRI LANKA--Japan is providing nearly 44 million rupees as a grant to Sri Lanka. This will be used for the purchase of powder milk for the implementation of a nutrition project. The charge d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy and the finance and planning secretary exchanged notes in this connection on 21 August. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Aug 80 BK]

MAJLES DEPUTY WANTS 'SPEEDY DECISION' ON U.S. HOSTAGES

LD281054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[From a report on 28 August Majles proceedings]

[Excerpt] Mr Abdolhoseyn Jalali, the representative of the people of Neyshabur in the Islamic Majles, stating that the continuation of the existing situation with regard to American spy hostages is not in our interests, has asked for a speedy investigation and decision on this issue.

PARS REPORTS ON U.S. MEDIA COVERAGE OF IRAN

JN281030 Tehran PARS in English 0830 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, August 28--PARS NEWS AGENCY--according to reports received here from Washington, Iran was a major topic of the U.S. mass media last week. The U.S. television networks held interviews with relatives of the victims of the aborted Tabas plot, analysed and studied reasons for the defeat of that impudent act, the so-called 'rescue' of the spy hostages.

Prior to this, a special committee had announced the reasons for the defeat of the military action of the U.S. in Iran. They believe that because of lack of proper planning and having few helicopters the invasion failed.

CBS TV network in its special weekly news programme broadcast an interview with Sultan Qabus of Oman--avery close friend of the United States. Qabus [word indistinct] the military bases and armaments of Oman and military ammunitions are ready for the use of the U.S. It is anticipated that, as a result, the U.S. will send more military equipment to his country.

In the past week, it seems as if the media of the U.S. has been whipping up enthusiasm against Iran. Can we ask if this is in anticipation of another military invasion of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

A demonstration was held in Washington on Sunday. In spite of national publicity, Moslem students report that very few attended, estimating that 200-300 participated. The protest was against Iran. With the vast means at its disposal, it was impossible for the media of the U.S. to mobilise people. Once again, the shameful government of the U.S. has been disgraced.

EMBASSY STATEMENT DEMANDS CLOSURE OF RASHT CONSULATE

LD281545 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Statement by the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In a statement the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in the Soviet Union has announced that the Soviet Union must close its consulate in Rasht. The statement reads as follows:

"In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in the Soviet Union has the firm conviction that since the Iranian Government has now closed its consulate in Leningrad, the Soviet Government must also close its consulate in Rasht for the following reasons:

"1. As far as the representation of each country is concerend, the Soviet Union has only one consulate in Rasht--and [now that Iran has closed its consulate in Leningrad] it should reciprocate and close it down. The status of the Soviet Consulate General in Esfahan and the Iranian Consulate General in Baku was subject to previous agreement by both sides, and they may continue to function.

"2. There are a substantial number of Soviet nationals and experts at power stations in Esfahan and at the Esfahan steelworks and at other centrally located places in Iran, and the services of the Soviet Consulate in Esfahan are required much more than in Rasht, where few Soviet nationals reside.

"3. Considering the sensitive position of Rasht and the proximity of the Caspian Sea and land borders between the two countries, the removal of the Soviet Consulate in Rasht would allay any suspicions entertained by the Iranian people that the Soviet Union is harboring designs in this area and would put an end to speculation."

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report [Iranian Ambassador in Moscow] Dr Mohammad Mokri has informed the appropriate Soviet authorities explicitly and decisively of the view of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the embassy.

BRITISH COURTS SENTENCE 39 IRANIAN STUDENTS

JN282007 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the Iranian Embassy charge d'affaires in London, PARS has learned that the trial of 52 male and female students among our Muslim brothers has ended and that the unjust British courts have passed sentences deporting 39 Muslim sons from Britain. Our brother and sister students will spend between 1 week and 3 months in various British jails before their deportation. It is likely that the first group of three Muslim students will be deported next Tuesday.

The Iranian Embassy in London said that the lawyers who are defending the Muslim students in two courts implicated two British police officers on charges of telling lies and attributing them to the students. This is in addition to their objection on the two courts' jursidiction. The two courts' judges were convinced of the falsehoods told by two Scotland Yard officers.

Alluding to the high morale enjoyed by the Muslim students, the charge d'affaires said: Our brothers and sisters have responded to the call made by His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri to end their long hunger strike by eating dates. The students, who resisted the British police valiantly and boldly, have turned down the British officials' request to appeal.

RUMOR OF ATTACK IN SOUTH BY FOREIGN FORCES DENIED

LD281425 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Aug 80 p 2

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "Rumor of Attack on South of Country by Foreign Forces Denied"]

[Text] Zahedan--Following a rumor in Zahedan yesterday morning of an attack by foreign forces on the south of the country, the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent contacted the Guards Corps in Iranshahr, which denied this rumor.

In a conversation with Chahbahar Police Chief Lieutenant Nasr, the rumor was strongly denied, and he said that he considered it had emanated from counterrevolutionary elements. Lieutenant Nasr stressed that the rumor probably arose after counterrevolutionaries set an oil tanker on fire 2 days ago at a point 100 km from Zahedan on the road to Iranshahr. In this incident, the driver and driver's mate were burned. The Chahbahar police chief emphasized that Iran's sea and naval [as published] forces were standing by on the coasts of the Persian Gulf, and that there was no cause for concern.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Report on 27 Aug Clashes

JN281543 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] In a dispatch from Qasr-e Shirin, PARS reports that the clashes that raged last night between armed attackers of the Iraqi Ba'th forces and the Islamic Armed Forces spread to cover all of the border positions. The Revolution Guards forces, supported by the Iranian Armed Forces and by the (Abi Dhar) unit's artillery, managed to silence and destroy the sources of the Iraqi Ba'th forces' fire.

'Friendship' Aircraft To Be Retrieved

LD281050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: Thanks to steps taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a "friendship" aircraft which left Iran's border in August 1980 and then landed on Iraqi soil--with the Iraqi Ba'th government subsequently according political asylum to its crew of four--will be retrieved. Therefore, the air force of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been notified that coordinating its efforts with those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it should dispatch a pilot and take delivery of that aircraft.

Coordination Staff Created

LD261856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The commanding officer of the Aba Zar Brigade, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Qasr-e Shirin, has said: At the headquarters of the Qasr-e Shirin Revolution Guards an army-Revolution Guards-gendarmerie operational coordination staff has been set up which will coordinate all operations.

Pertaining to the Iraqi Ba'th army's (?tactics), he told the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: The Iraqi Ba'th forces' activities include laying mines and opening fire, and during the past few days movements have taken place in the border region and maneuvers have taken place within Iraqi territory.

Pertaining to the aim behind the recent attacks by the Iraqi Ba'th forces in the region, the commanding officer of the Aba Zar Brigade said: The Iraqi Ba'th forces are pursuing the aims of those people who have turned the Iraqi Ba'th regime into a tool. They do not dare to transgress on Iran's soil but most of their attacks are taking place with the help of their counterrevolutionary mercenaries and taking place on Iranian soil from time to time.

Warning to Saddam Husayn

JN291003 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Those who have followed the latest press conference held by Saddam Husayn and his answers to the questions on Iran, might have noticed that Saddam Husayn believes that he is sitting in the White House or the Kremlin, claiming that he is capable of dealing blows to Iran which it will never forget. Saddam Husayn believes that his artillery can continue its shelling indefinitely without any retaliation or that we shall suffer his stupidities and the order he issues from Baghdad.

Months ago, the strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran depended on defense. We used to respond to fire with fire only because we were aware that our relatives and kinfolk in Iraqi territory were not to blame for this battle, which U.S. imperialism imposed on its spoiled child, Saddam Husayn.

Concerning honest soldiers, we realize the ordeal they are facing when they direct their artillery at Islamic territories and sometimes intentionally miss their target. This time, however, we had no other choice but to reply in a stronger manner to make Saddam Husayn realize that this war of attrition can only exhaust his regime, which is eroding away.

Citizens on the borders have a heavy responsibility to shoulder. They must help the soldiers who desert their units. They must give them refuge and help them to join their brothers who are struggling against Saddam Husayn's bloody regime. Iraqi soldiers will find in Iran a refuge and a savior from Saddam Husayn's oppression.

The latest attacks carried out on Saddam Husayn's orders have made it clear to the world that Saddam Husayn's enmity cannot remain unanswered and that our courageous forces will cut down Saddam Husayn to his normal size.

O Iraqi soldiers, whether you are in Kordestan or on the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, foil Saddam Husayn's conspiracies. Do not wager on him, because his throne is collapsing. Do not aspire to reserve a place in hell by protecting his shaky throne. Join your people to bring down the throne of the oppressor. Do not let him butcher your brothers and bring dishonor to them. Jihad will continue until all despotic regimes are brought down.

Allegations of Foreign Troops in Iraq

JN282048 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 28 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path" program]

[Text] News agencies have reported that Iraq is massing heavy forces on its borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran. These agencies, most of which are foreign agencies connected with foreign influence, have not mentioned in these reports the existence of 10,000 Egyptian troops in Iraq, the presence of forces from one of the gulf states, the existence of more than 30,000 South Korean soldiers and of a number of Soviet drivers, to facilitate this concentration of forces.

What do the Iraqi troop concentrations on the Iranian border mean?

Iran is facing the U.S.-European-Japanese blockade. It is surrounded by naval forces and by striking forces from both land and air. There is covert coordination between U.S. imperialism and Zionism on the one hand and the Iraqi regime, supported by the agent reactionary regimes, on the other.

This coordination is for the purpose of striking the Islamic Revolution from without, having failed to strike it from within. Moreover, the massing of forces on the borders of the Islamic Republic means the escalation of the two countries' confrontation and continuation of the state of bloodshed and attrition. Thus, the United States, Israel and the agent and rotten regimes in the region are very pleased.

However, these concentrations do not terrify the Islamic Revolution, which is now confronting the United States, the stronger of the two superpowers. The revolutionary masses in Iran are the revolution's asset. They are the weapons to fight the enemies of the revolution, no matter how strong they might be. The revolution is not threatened, because it trusts the Iraqi people and army, who will thwart the intentions of the agent regime in Iraq to encroach on the Islamic Revolution. Not only this, the Iraqi Army and people will eventually turn their guns and artillery toward the castles of the tyrants of Baghdad and bring them down upon the heads of those who dream that they will always control the fate of the Iraqi people, in the service of U.S., British and Zionist intelligence plots. The rulers of Baghdad must reflect on the fate of the traitorous regime of the shah and learn their lesson. The shah was the absolute ruler and governor but his life ended in disgrace, because he was ruling by the will of foreigners and in their interests. Those who rule in accordance with God's will and who govern by the mandate of the people will not fear army concentrations or naval blockades. The wise man does not put his head in the lion's mouth.

POLITICAL, MILITARY OFFENSIVE AGAINST ARAB 'PUPPETS' URGED

LD282012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] The Arab region's foreign ministers [as heard] conference began on Tuesday in Saudi Arabia. The basic objectives of this conference are to thwart the influence of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and to conclude a security treaty among the participants. The participating ministers want to exchange views and discuss ways of strengthening their control over their respective peoples through mutual cooperation.

Considering the developments in Arab countries last year, the present conference is taking place in a particularly urgent atmosphere. The occupation of the Great Mosque by the struggling Muslims in Saudi Arabia, the killing of [word indistinct] by the Saudi monarchy and demonstrations by Muslims in Arab countries, especially in the gulf's sheikhdoms, are among the [word indistinct] factors which necessitate the issue of unity at the conference.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq form the focal point of this conference. Saudi Arabia's foreign minister announced at the conference that the participants are engaged in creating an Arab institute to train a police force and that the cost of this task will be nearly $130 million. Fast-breaking developments are right now taking place in the region. By recognizing and carefully analyzing these developments, we must make our special stand and [word indistinct] clear.

The emergence of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf and of U.S. naval bases in Somalia, (?Kenya) and Oman, and the preparation of sinister alliance between Iraq, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, as well as violent attacks by Israel on southern Lebanon were among the rapid developments in the region last week. The main objective of this (?conference) is to prepare a definitive and serious reprisal against the Iranian revolution. Of secondary importance is the effort to take a serious stand against Muslim movements in Arab countries.

At present in countries such as Kuwait, the gulf sheikhdoms, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the unification of Islamic movements is taking place. Such a development is seriously threatening their governments. The proposal concerning the creation of [word indistinct] police by Saudi Arabia indicates the presence of such a problem. The next objective is the issue of Palestine.

In view of what is taking place, the security treaty among Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia is the precise crystallization of the wishes of U.S. imperialism for the region [words indistinct]. Consequently, it is our duty as well as that of our republic to adopt decisive stands in view of the recent developments. Now is the time to base the revolution's strategy on offensive measures. This means that we have to resort to an offensive political move in the region and, with regard to the reactionary Arab countries, we must resort to an extensive propaganda and political effort in order to undermine these [word indistinct] and conferences. Furthermore, faced with aggression by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, we should take an offensive military posture, for Iraq is on the verge of an internal upheaval, and, subjected to our attacks, it will suffer yet another violent blow. If Iraq is subjected to blows and hardship in any way, such an experience will have an adverse effect on its allies, like Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other puppet governments in the Islamic countries.

At present the (?Hajj pilgrimage) is in progress. We can take maximum advantage of these Islamic and monotheistic ceremonies. Hajj pilgrimage ceremonies are so important that one can, even by means of [word indistinct] operations, frustrate these treaties, agreements and [word indistinct] and thereby expose the U.S. plot to other Muslims. Therefore, it is our duty to get on with the job. The enemy is not idle; it is getting ready to attack. We must frustrate the various features of these attacks through unity, for the region's Muslim forces support us and our republic. Now is the time to adopt a political offensive, aimed at propaganda against other Arab countries in [word indistinct] and a military offensive against the criminal Iraqi regime, as the revolution's policy. Morever, top priority must be given to helping the PLO and the struggling Lebanese Muslims through the stage by stage operations adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

28 Aug Speech

LD281610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 28 August to a group of Iranian students residing in India--recorded, duration 13 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Although I should not be speaking because of (?health considerations), nevertheless as the gentlemen have come all the way from India and have pointed out issues which concern other countries, I beg to say a few words. Do not expect the superpowers, which have lost their interests in Iran and also fear losing their interests in other countries, to remain quiet as mere spectators. They are lying in wait and, with all the power they can muster, will try to misrepresent this Iranian Islamic movement abroad. This is an issue of vital importance to them. Those countries which are bent on devouring the entire world and on expanding their sway over the world--we should not expect them to do anything else as they find their interests in danger, interests which they have lost in Iran while other nations are gradually awakening and wishing to link up with this Islamic movement in Iran. Of course, these people should writhe feverishly.

Just as the holy Koranic verse says: "Right has emerged and wrong has perished, for wrong is verily perishing". Wrong is now greatly emasculated by right. Wrong is extremely precious to the superpowers for it was their wrong which kept all the world's Islamic countries backward. It was their wrong which penetrated from the university centers to all parts of the country. Thus they kept advancing their wrong, but now they see that this wrong is about to perish.

You, brothers in religion, who have graciously paid us a visit here, and the rest of the other brothers, should ensure that the purport of this holy Koranic verse: "Right has issued forth..." be applied so that wrong might perish by itself. Of course, these cliques which are the agents of these people [the superpowers] in other Islamic and non-Islamic countries--just as you have noted--are planning to misrepresent this Iranian Islamic movement abroad since should it be shown in its true light, pious steps would be strengthened in the world, as would the Muslims' resolve. Despite all the interests which these evil powers harbor, for which they have trampled all rights underfoot, we should wake up and prevent those abroad from implementing their plans. Should a few deviationists (?of whom you are aware, no doubt) in Pakistan and in other Islamic countries wish to do something to give a distorted picture of this Iranian Islamic movement to the peoples of those countries, then you Muslim brethren, who are in those countries, should stand up to them. Right will triumph. They are wrong and they will perish. Take hold of and close ranks, stand up to those who wish to misrepresent this Islamic movement of Iran's and uphold your rights as they should so that, God willing, right might be applied in all the Islamic countries and might automatically perish in all Islamic countries and, God willing, in all the world.

Family of Missing Imam Received

LD281740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The family of Imam Musa Sadr, accompanied by Seyyed Fakhreddin Sadr, son of Imam Musa Sadr, were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

At the start of the meeting the son of Imam Musa Sadr addressed the Imam of the nation. He said: We pray to God to give you power. I have to state that all the world Muslims and the Muslims and Shi'ites of Lebanon are looking to you, hoping that you will be able to free Mr Sadr. At the same time I wanted to inform you that according to information reaching us, and research and investigations carried out so far, it has been proved that Mr Sadr is in Libya. God willing, we hope he is alive.

The Imam of the nation then spoke. He said: The thing which makes everything easy is that we, and our nation and Mr Sadr, in pursuing our school of thought, were involved with problems. When the problem is that of duty, we are bound to serve Islam. In carrying out this duty, if we succeed in carrying out as much as we can [words indistinct]. If we do not succeed [words indistinct] we know that we are on the path of service to Islam and [word indistinct].

It goes without saying that Mr Sadr, whom I have seen for many years [as heard]--I have to say I practically raised him--I know his problems and I am aware of his service to Islam after going to Lebanon. I am also aware of the (?fact) that Lebanon needs him. I hope, God willing, that he will return to his place of duty and that all Muslims will have the benefit of his service.

Address to Qom Citizens

LD290538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to a delegation of people of Qom on 28 August--place not specified--recorded, duration 4 minutes]

[Text] [Crowd chants slogans in support of Khomeyni] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Qom is [words indistinct], the center of piety, the center of martyrdom and courage. [ords indistinct] has been, and is being exported to the whole world. Courage and [word indistinct] are exported from Qom. Qom is a city in which [word indistinct], knowledge and piety have been fostered, since [words indistinct] and from Qom, piety (?audacity) and courage are and will be exported (?everywhere). [ords indistinct] I hope that it will continue, so that such piety [words indistinct].

Wherever I am, I am a citizen of Qom and proud of Qom. [shouts of "God is great" from the crowd] [Words indistinct] I thank you, dear youths [words indistinct]. I pray to God Almighty for health and prosperity for all the (?earth's) Muslims and you dear [word indistinct].

Please convey my greetings to the people of Qom [words indistinct]. And peace and God's mercy be upon you.

TEHRAN URGES REDUCTION IN MEETINGS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD281140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] In recent days we witnessed how the imam's bureau requested the people--in order to safeguard the imam's health--to burden themselves with the travail of not being able to meet the imam; and thereafter the Voice and Vision of Iran's news transmissions emphasized that request and insistently called on the people to take these repeated hints and act accordingly. And in the end we witnessed how the [word indistinct] of the imam and the true follower of the leader of the revolution, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, stringently insisted on this matter in an interview and submitted to the people the issue of the preservation of the health and well-being of the imam as the most fundamental and most pressing necessity to which the people should pay heed.

However, despite all these recommendations and emphatic appeals, once again we are witnessing repeated meetings one after another with the imam of the Islamic nation.

Once again we appeal to each and every member of the Islamic nation to deem themselves as dutybound and responsible for safeguarding the imam's health and reducing the number of meetings with him. And we consider these repeated reminders as our duty and responsibility and call on all the ulema in the country in their Friday prayers' sermons to remind and warn the entire heroic nation of Iran of this problem; and we insistently call on those responsible for meetings with the imam to pay meticulous heed to this issue so that God Almighty might graciously prolong the bountiful life of the imam and safeguard his holiness' health for the monotheistic creed.

O God, we thank you at all times and bow in reverence to you for the imam's health and well-being which you have graciously granted the nation.

NVOI COMMENTARY CRITICIZES QOTBZADEH'S FOREIGN POLICY

TA281925 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 August carried a commentary entitled "Mr Qotbzadeh in the role of the Defense Lawyer of World-Devouring America." It said: If we review the statements and acts of Mr Qotbzadeh we see that from the outset of the Iranian nation's revolution until the present they have been contrary to Imam Khomeyni's popular and anti-imperialist path. A review of our country's foreign policy during the period following the revolution shows that the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in some ways brings to mind the same foreign policy of the imperial government. Notwithstanding the unbreakable attachments of Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh to U.S. and Western imperialist circles, the reason for this is that decisions regarding foreign policy are made by people who were active in the satanic Foreign Ministry for many years and who still hold the same positions.

In practice we see that thanks to Mr Qotbzadeh no change whatsoever has actually occurred in the country's foreign policy in the period following the revolution. "All the efforts of Mr Qotbzadeh during his tenure of office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been aimed at isolating Iran in the international arena, separating our revolutionary country from the true friends, natural allies and sincere supporters of the Iranian nation, and rapprochement with the West, especially with the United States, this number one enemy of the Iranian nation." When we review Qotbzadeh's actions and statements we see that he has strived with all power to effect a rapprochement between revolutionary Iran and the arch-Satan, and he has not refrained from resorting to any trick and ruse on this path. "From the outset of taking a number of American spies hostage and closing the spy den, Mr Qotbzadeh has not had a good night's sleep and all his efforts have been aimed at releasing his American colleagues."

"Mr Qotbzadeh has now assumed a pitiable stance and is entering through another door so that perhaps he will free the American hostages," and this is obvious from his interview with TIME magazine. "The policy which Mr Qotbzadeh is pursuing in the name of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is in fact a policy contrary to the interests of the Iranian revolution, contrary to the Islamic Republic, and the one which the representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly stressed in the course of reprimanding the foreign minister of Iran in one of the sessions of the Majles.

"In a word it can be said that Qotbzadeh's foreign policy is a policy of rapprochement with imperialism, especially with world-devouring U.S. imperialism, isolating Iran in the international arena, and depriving our country of enjoying the international solidarity of its true and natural friends and allies. This policy is contrary to the anti-imperialist policy of Imam Khomeyni and in the direction desired by world-devouring America."

MAJLES CONFIRMS DEPUTY SALAMATIANS'S CREDENTIALS

LD281714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Today's open session of the Islamic Majles began with verses from the Koran and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. At this session the credentials of Mr Ahmad Salamatian were approved by 79 votes in favor, 58 votes against and 45 abstentions.

Further Details

NC291353 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 28 (AFP)--A close colleague of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was reconfirmed as a member of parliament today after successfully thwarting attacks on his political integrity.

The embattled deputy, Ahmad Salamatian, had been charged contradictorily with selling Marxist books when an exile in Paris and collaborating with the ex-shah's political police, the SAVAK. The charges had been brought by Fuad Karimi, a deputy affiliated to the Islamic Republican Party of fundamentalists holding the majority in the parliament, or Majles, who said he held "documents" proving his points.

A vote of 79 against 58 with 45 abstentions accepted Mr. Salamatian's argument that charges of collaboration with SAVAK could only be based on forgeries. Mr. Salamatian said he had in fact figured on SAVAK blacklists as a notorious civil rights activist and defender of the Palestinian cause. To charges that when a bookseller in the French capital he had sold "Marxist and socialist works," he replied that "France being a free country, all sorts of books are being sold there." To the more basic accusation he was a "nationalist" opposing Islamic values, he countered that those playing Islam against nationalism were following "the wrong road."

The feeling here was that the fundamentalists' attacks had been aimed as much at President Bani-Sadr as at his collaborator Salamatian, and that his winning the day was thus something of a presidential victory as well.

MAJLES COMMITTEE TO REVIEW ALL ISLAMIC NEWSCASTS

LD281120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign affairs committee of the Islamic Majles has asked all the Islamic organizations and institutions to submit their news casts to this committee. The administration and employment, affairs of councils, roads and transportation, national guidance, health and welfare, revolution plans, affairs of the reconstruction cruise, housing and urban development committees have also asked all those who are interested and have views to submit their proposals and views to the respective committees in the Islamic Majles as soon as possible.

LIST OF NEW NAMES FOR CITIES, PORTS PUBLISHED

WA291300 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Aug 80 p 13

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry has published a list of geographic changes in 45 different areas of the country. These are all changes that have taken place since the beginning of the revolution and after the formation of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to these changes, the following districts have been given municipal and city status: Dalijan, Mashiz, 'Aliabad, Gorgan, Fereydunshahr, Kahnuj, Lordekan, Shurab, Qa'enat, Shadegan, Khanser, Mehriz, Bandar-e Torkman, Gamishan, Falavarjan and Zia'abad. Further, the names of certain ports and cities have been changed as follows: Bandar Shahpur to Bandar-e Khomeyni; Bandar Shah to Bandar-e Torkman; Rezaieh to Urumiyeh; Bandar Pahlavi to Bandar-e Anzali; Shahpur to Salmas; Dasat-e Mishan to Dasht-e Azadegan; Kohak-e Qom to Neauphle-le-Chateau; Shahabad-e Gharb to Eslamabad; Sangsar to Mehdishahr; Shahi to Qa'emshahr; Shahpasand to Azadshahr; the Aryashahr industrial city to Puladshahr; Khosrowshah to Khosrowshahr; Pahlavidezh to Aq-Qal'eh; Shahinezh to Sa'indezh; Shahsavar to Tankabon; Bandar-e Farahnaz to Kiyashahr; the city of Aban in Hormozgan to Qeshm; the village of Ya'qubshah in Hamadan to 'Ashuri. Also Marbin district has been given municipal and city status and it will be called Khomeynishahr.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

22 Aug Commentary

TA221842 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 August carried a commentary entitled "As-Sadat--The Tool of Aggressions in the Middle East." It says: Recently by implementing a military policy and armed aggressions, the United States has further aggravated the situation in the Persian Gulf region. The Pentagon is intensifying its military presence and also the presence of its naval warships in the Arabian Sea. A number of these warships have entered the Straits of Hormuz, and as the president of our homeland said, this act constitutes the main part of the plan of U.S. imperialism against Iran. At the same time the United States is drawing its associates into the orbit of its military adventurism in the Persian Gulf. In this connection one should mention the puppet Qabus who is the enemy of the people of Oman. He not only allowed the United States to expand the Al-Masirah military base, but agreed that the U.S. establish two other military bases in Oman.

Besides Oman, the Governments of Somalia and Kenya have also given permission to the United States to use the ports and airfields of their countries to concentrate its air and naval forces. However, the principal associate of the United States in implementing its aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East is the president of Egypt, As-Sadat. He not only has betrayed the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, but has actively assisted the Americans in carrying out the role of gendarme in the oil-rich regions of the Persian Gulf and in implementing plots against the revolutionary gains of our nation. "In such circumstances the claim of a number of officials regarding the myth of Soviet intervention in Iran's affairs is both regrettable and repugnant. All indisputable evidence and documents confirm the fact that the Soviet Union has always defended the Iranian revolution and revolutionary changes in our country against the aggressions of U.S. imperialism and has condemned U.S. aggressive and Egyptian subversive acts.

23 Aug Commentary

GF231935 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 August carried a commentary entitled "Any Compromise Concerning the Savakists Should Be Avoided." It says: Since the victory of the revolution we have unfortunately witnessed the actions of some individuals even in high offices to stop the advance of the revolution by creating dissatisfaction. These are the liberal groups that stopped purging organizations, granted amnesty to the lackeys of the previous regime and prepared the background for their infiltration of the revolutionary organs. This counterrevolutionary tactic of collusion has resulted in seven repeated coup attempts against our government in a very short period. It it were not for the awareness of the people we do not know what the situation would be like by now. The discovery of the plots showed the infiltration of imperialist lackeys not only in the army but also in other government organizations. It is now known to all that even the affairs of the foundation for the oppressed were in such hands. The imam has said: The counterrevolutionaries have infiltrated all government organizations under the guise of clergymen, revolution guards, committee members, gendarmes, army personnel and so forth. They are trying under the [word indistinct] of Islam to create disturbances and to create dissatisfaction among the people with the revolution and its leaders.

Under the protection of some authorities, these counterrevolutionaries have been able to infiltrate the system and have been trying to weaken the revolution from inside and prepare the ground for the satanic plans of the United States to overthrow the Iranian regime so it can be replaced by a regime attached to them.

This fifth column and the danger that it is the tool through which U.S. imperialism can achieve its goals should not be forgotten for a moment. They use every means available to create disturbances and dissatisfaction. They want to paralyze the revolution and destroy the Islamic Republic. They use every guise and work under any flag. The need to oppose these elements has always been known. The liberals protected the lackeys of the former regime who changed their colors to Islam. Fortunately, the purging has started and people willnot accept the argument that purging these elements will result in further dissatisfaction. Such arguments are only advantageous to the enemies of the revolution and have helped their plots. Any mercy toward these vicious wolves is treachery to the Iranian nation. Not only should they be purged, but they should also be arrested and tried so they can be punished for their crimes.

24 Aug Commentaries

GF241925 [Editorial Report] The reception of clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 August carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Historical Facts Taken From Documents," says in order to avert attention from themselves, the imperialist lackeys of the United States have repeatedly pointed to the false history of the Eastern bloc refusal to purchase Iranian oil when it was nationalized. This helped to weaken the Mossadeq government. It is not surprising that in the past this point was aired occasionally. However, it is a pity that a group is repeating the same SAVAK lies without bothering to examine the historical facts and documents. It is thus necessary to consider these facts: As we know, the bill nationalizing the oil industry was a general law. A commission headed by Mossadeq proposed a law that was approved the Majles in which the original contract holders were given an advantage. This limited the government's choice of new customers, such as the Soviet Union. Poland and Czechoslovakia, which were customers of their original contract, were the only ones left. Therefore, the point that the Soviet Union refused to purchase Iranian oil is just a SAVAK fairy tale.

According to the available documents, after nationalization Poland and Czechoslovakia immediately announced their intention to purchase Iranian oil. However the Mossadeq government remained quiet about this request. A newspaper at that time reporting on the subject said a government spokesman refused to answer a question about a possible oil purchase by socialist nations. Other documents and books also cite the same case. The socialist countries then tried to purchase Iranian oil through agents, but this did not result in anything. A government spokesman eventually quoted the same law as the reason for the refusal to sell oil to socialist nations. This limitation was eventually removed and the government was free to sell oil to anyone. However, until the end of the Mossadeq government no oil was sold to these countries.

When the Mossadeq government was in trouble the Soviet Union even offered to purchase and transport aviation fuel from Iran. But Mossadeq refused under the pressure of U.S. imperialism. At the same time, the United States issued an ultimatum to Iran that all aid would be cut off if Iranian oil was sold to socialist countries. This is a summary of the real historical facts. The words of imperialist lackeys and Savakists cannot hide the facts.

The second, entitled "The Oil Cartels Have Not Given Up Their Plundering Policies," says the international oil cartel led by the United States is increasing its pressure on OPEC countries. Washington will not hesitate to use military force to oppose OPEC. Carter has shamelessly declared the area of grave importance to the United States. Even those who are not very familiar with U.S. policies in the Middle East are well aware that the real U.S. interest is oil. The United States has stated repeatedly that the gulf area will come under military control if there is any threat to the flow of oil. The presence of the U.S. Navy in the area and the formation of the rapid strike force demonstrate U.S. intentions.

Even Great Britain has joined the mercenary efforts of the United States. In order to replace what they lost in Iran, the Americans are pressuring the OPEC countries. As we know, Aramco--which is an American company--produces all of the oil in Saudi Arabia. This total is 33 percent of all OPEC-produced oil. Using its advisers in the country the United States has pressured them into purchasing military equipment and increasing oil production by using the threat of the Iranian Revolution. Washington even uses Saudi Arabia to split OPEC and has been trying similar pressure tactics on (?Nigeria), which was recently visited by the U.S. vice president.

During his trip, he tried to force the country to fix its prices and increase production so that the profits of oil companies would be guaranteed. For the United States (?Nigeria's) oil and its position in OPEC are the important issues. The failure of the Carter energy program has made the United States increase its OPEC imports to save its own oil reserves for the future. It is now trying to replace the lost Iranian oil thus the pressure on (?Nigeria).

China is another ally of the oil cartels. It has allowed them to explore for oil. The OPEC countries are not still fighting the oil cartels, and the decisions adopted by the recent conference in Algeria proves this. In the oil ministers' meeting in Riyadh the long-range plans for confronting the oil cartels were made. Countries such as our Islamic Republic, Algeria, Libya and others staunchly supported a united front against the cartel. They have not only established their control over their own oil but have also opposed intervention in their internal affairs by the oil cartel and the United States. They strongly condemn the U.S. military threat in the area.

25 Aug Commentaries

TA260855 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 August carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled: "To Whose Benefit Is the Creation of Discord?" says Imam Khomeyni has repeatedly stressed the necessity and importance of alliance and unity of word and action among all the true forces of the revolution. This guideline of the imam of the nation should serve as an example to all regardless of their political and ideological views because otherwise the way will be smoothed for the plots and conspiracies of the counterrevolutionaries. It is an undeniable fact that the enemies of the Iranian revolution--U.S. imperialism and internal counterrevolution--are lying in wait and are searching for an opportunity to deliver a blow to the revolution and its gains. U.S. imperialism, this real and number one enemy of Iran, which has suffered a fatal wound as a result of the victory of our nation's revolution, is striving with all power to restore its plundering positions in our country.

The plot of U.S. imperialism is an obvious and clear fact and an actual danger against which one cannot and should not be negligent even for one moment. The interests of the country and the nation and of the Iranian revolution dictate that all the true revolutionary forces, all the parties, organizations and group committees to the revolution should cooperate within a single, popular, anti-imperialist front in the face of this real danger and the overt and covert plots of the counterrevolution.

Unfortunately we are observing that there are certain individuals--who even hold high-ranking positions--and groups that purposely and knowingly or unknowingly are moving in a direction that is contrary to the demand and inclination of the Iranian nation and the imam of the nation and who consequently faciliate the implementation of the plots of U.S. imperialism. According to the Washington POST a close associate of Carter has said that Carter intends to overthrow the Khomeyni regime prior to the U.S. presidential election in November and to set up a regime in Iran that is preferred by the United States.

It is to implement these evil and satanic intentions of Carter that Mr Qotbzadeh met with Bakhtiar in Switzerland and discussed with him plans to establish a social democratic regime in Iran.

One should be alert and vigilant. The enemy of our nation and revolution exploits any means, including division and discord among the true revolutionary forces, to achieve his evil plans. The organized groups which, under the pretext of defending Islam, attack the true revolutionary parties and organizations and the offices of their newspapers, should know that by this act they are actually pouring grist into the mill of imperialism and the counterrevolution and are isolating themselves in society. Such dangerous methods, which are contrary to the aims of the revolution, should be discontinued. These antifreedom and counterrevolutionary acts benefit no one but the counterrevolution. Why do we not want to learn a lesson from the bitter experiences of the past? There exists only one way to safeguard the Islamic Republic of Iran and the revolution's gains in the face of the plots of the counterrevolution and imperialism and that is unity of all the true forces of the revolution in a single, united, popular and anti-imperialist front.

The second, entitled "The Nations of the Asian Continent Condemn the Militarization of the Indian Ocean Region," says the United States is feverishly continuing its policy of militarization of the Indian Ocean. Without doubt this policy endangers the security of all the coastal countries. At the same time militarization of the Indian Ocean poses a great danger to the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region. The United States devotes special attention to its military base at Diego Garcia and considers it as its main base in the Indian Ocean for its long-term plan of domination over the countries of the Persian Gulf region. The Pentagon has announced that it has prepared a 5-year plan for U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf that will cost the United States $25 billion.

The ominous plans of militarizing the Indian Ocean being implemented by the United States have not only posed a threat to the security of Iran and the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf but to the other independent countries of the Asian Continent also. It should be noted that the United States is carrying out the policy of militarizing the Indian Ocean despite the decisions of the special UN committee on this matter. The United States has shown that it is opposed to the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, is striving to impose its will on the people and countries of this wide region and is attempting to transform this ocean into the main center of tensions in Asia.

It should be understood that the expansion of U.S. military presence in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf is not only for military aggression against our homeland. Washington has assumed the task of crushing all the liberation and anti-imperialist movements in all the countries of the Persian Gulf region in order to establish its control over the oil riches of these countries under the umbrella of military threats.

It must not be left unsaid that China's leaders are playing a treacherous role with regard to the liberation and democratic forces of the countries of the Persian Gulf region. Beijing has supported the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region. Moreover, China intends to establish diplomatic relations with Israel and has supported all the subversive actions of Egypt and Israel against our Islamic Republic and other countries of the Persian Gulf region. It is also opposing the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean at the United Nations. Despite all these provocations and threats the nations of the Asian Continent strongly condemn the militarization of the Indian Ocean and the U.S. role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf.

26 Aug Commentary

TA261902 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 August carried a commentary entitled "A Few Words on the Seminar for Reviewing the Problems of the Army." It says: In connection with holding the seminar to review the problems of the army the revolutionary organs, the true forces of the revolution have justly drawn the attention of all the participants of this seminar, especially the responsible government and army officials, to the biggest and most important problem that the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran now confronts: the thorough purge in all the organs of the armed forces. The nation and the true forces of the revolution have justly pointed out that refraining from carrying out thorough purges in the army is the greatest treachery to the revolution and its gains and while the army is not purged of the treacherous commanders and shah worshippers, the revolution and its gains will be confronted with a permanent danger.

The temporary government of Bazargan not only did not pay any heed to this just demand, but promoted to high military posts commanders with known pro-shah feelings. As a result of this erroneous policy, hard blows have been inflicted on the revolution and its gains. But the regretful thing is that after the dismissal of the temporary government, some of the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not wish to learn a lesson from these errors, and once again paid no heed to the vital problem of deep-rooted purges in the army.

During the past few months, in different units of the army, many plots have been divulged, plots whose aims were to overthrow the republican regime of Iran, kill the great Khomeyni and establish a regime in our homeland which U.S. imperialism desires.

It is an undeniable truth that if the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran had been purged and reorganized according to the demands of the imam and the true forces of the revolution, the foes of the revolution and counterrevolution would not have found it possible to hatch plots against the republican regime of our country.

After the failure of the U.S. military aggression against our country, nearly all the Iranian mass media have asked questions such as "who ordered the bombings of the U.S. helicopters in Tabas? Who transferred the antiaircraft guns? At the orders of which people was the radar in the sensitive areas of our country removed?" But as we all know answers to these questions have not been given by the responsible government officials.

During the discovery of the seventh coup d'etat plot it has been revealed that the agents of this plot were those very people who had ordered the bombing of the U.S. helicopters to destroy the secret documents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The managers of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not heed the demands of the nation in time and promoted to commander of the navy people such as Madani, whose links with the CIA were revealed shortly afterwards.

Carrying out purges in the army is the solution to all the problems and difficulties confronted by the army. The people of our homeland and the true forces of the revolution demand that a thorough purge be carried out in the army and among the armed forces.

MAJLES MEMBERS WARNED AGAINST FACTIONALISM

WA261810 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Headquarters of the Theological Group in Tehran made a contrite appeal to Majles deputies to avoid groupings and factions, issuing the statement in the form of a press release it was reported yesterday.

The press release was issued following the resignation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Anvari, the deputy for Hamadan who resigned alleging intimidation against him by other deputies in the Islamic [Consultative] Assembly.

The press release virtually confirmed the allegations made by the Hamadan deputy, when it called on members of the assembly to bear in mind the principles of Islam and freedom of speech which was inviolate in the assembly by virtue of the Constitution. It particularly addressed the remarks to clergyman representatives of the assembly.

"It is not becoming of us, when we were involved in struggles with imperialist and Zionist agents on the one hand and internal plotters on the other, to create an atmosphere of violence within the very sanctum of the Majles," it said. It added that "acts of this nature distract and lead our country away from real development."

The release said that Ayatollah Anvari had always been in the forefront of antishah struggles and had endured a great deal of torture during his 13 years in prison "for the sake of Islam." "So it is unfair to interrogate him simply because he held differing opinions on certain issues from other members of the Majles," the press release said.

SIX AIR SERVICE COMPANIES NATIONALIZED; NEW COMPANY CREATED

WA261800 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] By decision of the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, the country's six air service (Asman) companies have been nationalized. These companies are as follows: Air Taxi Co, Pars Air Co, Air Service Co, "Hur-e Asman" Air Co, Iran Helicopter Co and Helicopter Service Co. Also, all properties, assets and obligations of these companies have been merged, and a company named "National Air Services Co" (Asman) has been established. This company will be managed as a state company; all its stock will belong to the government; and the Ministries of Economic and Financial Affairs, Roads and Transportation, and National Defense will have charge of the "government stock agency" for the said company.

The charter and regulations for finances and employment of this company will be formulated, according to the standards of Iran National Aviation, by the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs and the Ministry of Roads and Transportation within at least three months of the date of the approval of this law and put into practice with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Also, according to the draft law forming this company, all airplanes belonging to the government committee, the ministries government institutions and companies, the former Red Lion and Sun Aid Organization and existing institutions--as well as vehicles and spare parts for airplanes that are in storehouses of institutions which have been nationalized--will be turned over to this company.

Until this company's charter is formulated and approved, one person will be appointed by the president as supervisor of this company and will have charge of carrying out all its assigned functions.